

Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866.

The *Sentinel* objects to our statement that "things have been getting worse and worse under the administration of Gov. Worth." We repeat the statement. It is true. We regret that it is true. We are anxious to see the State restored to the Union, and we deplore the existence of any obstruction to restoration.

There are three marked periods in our history at which this journal warned the people of this State against taking certain steps. We told them,

1st. That secession on account of the election of Mr. Lincoln would result in the destruction of the institution of slavery, and in the ruin, in every respect, of the Southern States.

2d. That if they did not arrest the war in 1863, the result would be the subjugation of our people, and the dictation by the conqueror of the terms on which the Union should be restored.

3d. That the election of Gov. Worth and of members of Congress who could not take the oath, would weaken the President, would still further excite the Congress and the Northern people against us, would add to the harshness and severity of the terms on which the States would at last be restored, and would postpone their restoration for years.

The President himself was most anxious that Gov. Worth should be defeated. He was confident he would be, for he had every reason to believe that our people would sustain his policy. Not long after Gov. Worth was elected the President sent the following dispatch to the Provisional Governor:—

[From the Standard of November 26th, 1865.]
IMPORTANT FROM THE PRESIDENT.
Gov. Holden has received the following telegram from the President, which is laid before the public for information:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27th, 1865.
Hon. W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor:—Accept my thanks for the noble and efficient manner in which you have discharged your duty as Provisional Governor. You will be sustained by the government.

The results of the recent elections in North Carolina have greatly damaged the prospects of the State, in the restoration of its Governmental relations. Should the action and the spirit of the Legislature be in the same direction, it will greatly increase the mischief already done, and might be fatal.

It is hoped that the action and spirit manifested by the Legislature will be so directed, as rather to repair than increase the difficulties under which the State has already placed itself.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

Here we have the testimony of the President himself that the mere election of Gov. Worth had greatly damaged the prospects of the State in the restoration of its relations to the government. This damage has not been repaired. On the contrary, it has been increased by the manner in which the State government has been administered. The State is further to-day from that state of feeling which is necessary to ensure its restoration than it was in November last.

An esteemed friend writing us from the Western part of the State, says:

"I am greatly discouraged at our political prospects. We say that we support President Johnson and his policy. So far as my observation extends this support only goes as far as it suits our peculiar views. Whenever we are called upon to sacrifice any thing in order that President Johnson's hands may be strengthened against the radicals, we ignore or slur over the matter entirely. We have not come up to the measure of our duty, and we are doubly culpable when we endeavor to cover up our sin by declaring that we are loyal. We say we have met all the requirements, and that we are true, while we denounce every man who differs from President Johnson, but who sustained the national government while we were trying to destroy it, as 'disloyal,' as 'radical,' as 'treasonable,' &c. One would suppose, from reading most of our Southern papers, that we had never rebelled, but that our political censorship proceeded from the very highest standpoint of loyalty, while the great mass of the intelligent people of the North, who incurred so many sacrifices to suppress the rebellion, are hostile to the government of our fathers. Does the *Sentinel* expect to gain any thing by this course?"

The foregoing is from a highly intelligent gentleman who voted for Gov. Worth in November last.

Yes, things are getting worse and worse, and we fear there is no room to hope for improvement under present auspices. The Northern people, speaking and acting through the Congress, will never agree to admit the State while secessionists are in high favor with the administration at Raleigh, and while the true Union men of the State are under the ban.

BURNING OF COLUMBIA.—In the Senate on the 1st instant, Mr. Johnson, of Maryland read a portion of a letter from Gen. Wade Hampton on the subject of the burning of Columbia, South Carolina. General Hampton controverts the statement recently published by Gen. Sherman, that Columbia was burned by his (Hampton's) orders. He asked for the appointment of a special committee of Congress to investigate the subject. He says his State is delinquent on representation, and has no one to impose the taxes which she is called upon to pay, none to vindicate her or her sons from misrepresentation, injustice and slander, and he asks Mr. Johnson to see that justice be done in this matter, though the heavens fall.

Mr. Sherman said he could not allow this charge of this most impudent rebel against the whole army to be entered upon the record without some answer.

The charge of Gen. Sherman, in relation to the burning of Columbia was in an official report, and was fully sustained by reports of other officers. Sherman did not charge that Hampton gave an explicit order on the subject, but simply that his previous orders in relation to the burning of cotton caused that result. Sherman read from the various official reports to confirm the charge against Gen. Hampton.

Tax on Cotton.—We learn that a report is in circulation that Congress has passed a law taxing cotton five cents per pound, and also prohibiting the sending cotton out of the country for sale. We know of no such law. We feel sure that no such law has been passed.

We advise the people to pay no attention to idle reports.

Views of an "Extreme Radical."

The following letter is from an "extreme radical," Hon. W. D. Kelly, of Philadelphia, to Alfred M. Waddell, Esq., of Wilmington, who had addressed him on the state of the country. Those of our readers who are afraid of "the radicals," will observe from this letter that Mr. Kelly is a human being, and not one of those Molochs whom we are told by some would have us pass through all kinds of horrors on our way back to the "old homestead." Certain people told us in 1860 that if we did not secede and get away from "the radicals," they would ruin us without end; and now these same people tell us that if we go back to the "radicals," they will be degraded and destroyed, and annihilated for ever and ever, and verily, amen! In 1860 we were told that if we were not for the negro we were traitors and abolitionists; and now we are told that if we are not against the negro we are "radicals"—enemies to the "sunny South," and a great many terrible things.

What shall we do? Must we be led any longer by those who have so frequently deceived us, and who are the real authors of all our woes? We trust not.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1866.
ALFRED M. WADDELL, ESQ.,
Wilmington, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—In the hope of receiving your remarks of July 26th, which I fear have miscarried, I have delayed my reply to you until the 17th, the receipt of which gave me much pleasure. You were not probably aware, when penning your frank and thoroughly manly letter, that you were addressing the most extreme Radical of the House, such is my recognized position; yet no man can be more anxious than I to forget every act of the past, the recollection of which is calculated to continue those sectional enmities which plunge us into war, and made that war so infinitely sanguinary. You sadly misapprehend the men of my type and the people of the North generally, when you think they desire to humiliate the people of the South; that we wish to force you to allow that the slaves you have held are your equals, socially and politically, or that we desire to force perfect negro equality upon you when we do not recognize it at home.

The Civil Rights Bill is of universal application. I will not enclose you a paragraph showing its effect in Illinois and I have advised the colored men of my native city—Philadelphia, should our Supreme Court fail to approve the decision of our Common Pleas that they have the right to ride in street cars, to raise the question, and that act of social equality, my dear Sir, is the result of taste and affluence, and classes in social life as well defined in the two most (philosophically) democratic States, Vermont and Massachusetts, as they are anywhere in the South. Your position, however, is that of political rights ensure political equality. It does not render it possible. Will, energy, intellect and the power of combination are secrets of power. Nothing in history so clearly illustrates this as the case of the minority who rule a free republic as that of the "extreme men" of the South controlled the country from the close of the last war with England to the firing on Sumter.

Could we sit together for an afternoon under the shade of either of our roof-trees, I would gladly discuss the question of social equality with you, but on paper we cannot do it.

Our positions, differing so widely, are equally beset with difficulties. Neither side is free from prejudices. Both have intense convictions. Pride besets you, and magnanimity comes as a snare to us. A war which devastated so wide and fertile a region—which cost so many hundred thousands of lives, and so many thousands millions of dollars ought not to terminate without the extinguishment of its cause and an adequate guarantee against its repetition.

This suggestion makes me think of the Southern people a pregnant consideration to which I allude merely to disabuse your mind as to the personal character of inquiries up to that question. Our late war was more clearly a contest for the right of self-determination than for the right of self-determination. It was, in truth, a struggle between two orders of civilization, between which, existing under one popular government as they did, there was, much as we dislike the phrase, an irrepressible conflict.

Our system required the maintenance of the intellectual and aspirations of the laboring people, who always must be numerically the mass of the people. It was not consonant with that of other lands, and engendered modes of thought and purposes at variance with them. Thus it was that you, who supervised your press, that your booksellers were so cautious as to the publications they admitted to their catalogues, and that strangers other than those who accepted, or professed to accept, your most extreme opinions were so unwelcome among you, and, on the other hand, we stimulated, by every means—free schools, free libraries, scientific institutions with lectures to apprentices, &c. &c. &c.—the intellectual aspirations and enterprising of the lowliest among us.

In deference to your interests, it is true, we fostered a prejudice which excluded those who were not white. But this is the case no longer, for there was a large infusion of colored people seated miscellaneous in the last legislative assemblies I attended in Philadelphia. Unlike you, we sought to have the intelligence of thought with all the world, and welcomed every new contributor or contribution to our literature, science, art or practical affairs. Cannot this difference be removed? Ought it not to be removed? Would not all be blessed by its removal? And can it be done while we ignore the manhood of the colored citizens of the country? Remember, dear Sir, that they are more than four-sevenths of the people of South Carolina, and more than one-third of more than 10,000,000 in Mississippi. It is not our wish to control you on this subject. It is our hope that you will grapple with and solve the great problem submitted to you by the authors of the war. The issue between us was submitted to the arbitrament of arms. We were successful, and I submit frankly to you whether that fact did not devolve upon us the duty of so adjusting the final terms of peace as to prevent a recurrence of the war from the same cause.

I have not answered your propositions. Perhaps I could not do so; but I have written frankly as to a dear countryman who was unjustly estranged. You will pardon the length of this, when I tell you that the constant pressure of affairs will probably forever prevent its repetition. I will take the liberty of sending you such of my pamphlets as I have at hand. Should you believe that any of them would do good in any quarter, I will gladly send copies to you, and I know whose address you may send me, I know they contain much that you cannot approve, yet I hope they may not be without value. I will be glad to hear from you at any time, and will reply as duties may permit. Could those men of the North and South, who should influence the opinions of their neighbors, confer freely and accord to each other patriotic purposes, our differences, great as they are, would be easy of solution. With renewed thanks,

Yours, very truly,
WM. D. KELLEY.

ELEVEN MILLIONS FOR THE FREEDMEN.
The bill making appropriations for the Freedmen's Bureau has passed Congress. It will require about eleven millions of dollars for the ensuing year.

The *Standard* denies, in behalf of Gov. Holden, that he has ever said President Johnson's policy, &c., was a failure. He only thinks that the people have failed to come up to its requirements and meet its spirit. It is still the people—our people, the people of the South and of North Carolina—who are responsible for non-restoration. Not a word about the malignants in Congress!—*Sentinel*.

We believe the people of North Carolina, if left to themselves, would carry out the plan of the President as well in spirit as in letter. There was not a ripple on the surface last year until politicians began to thrash about for office. It is not the people, but certain politicians who are to blame for the present condition of things. If politicians of the rule or ruin school could only have been induced to remain quiet, North Carolina would have presented a clean bill of health at Washington; and in that event it is more than probable the report of the committee on reconstruction would not have been as hard as it is on a portion of our people.

This talk about "malignants" North and South led to all our calamities. We say, for example, that there are "malignants" in Congress, and the North says there are "malignants" in the South. What good does that do? Who is benefited? If there be "malignants" in Congress, we are in their power. Will it improve our condition and benefit our State if we abuse them? We have tried that long enough. Let us rule our passions and resentments, and look at things in the light of truth and reason.

To the Union people of the State we say, stand firm. Do not be carried away by passion or resentment. Keep cool, and bide your time.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET ON RECONSTRUCTION.—A telegraphic dispatch in the papers from Washington contains the following statement:

"It is understood that, at the meeting of the Cabinet to-day, the President invited an expression of opinion from the heads of the departments respecting the recent report of the Reconstruction Committee, and it is reported that, in an animated discussion which ensued thereon, Secretaries Seward, McCouch, Welles, and Stanton were decided in their opposition to the plan of the Committee, and earnest in their support of the President's policy for restoration. The Postmaster General was in favor of carrying out the President's policy, but expressed some doubts as to the precise time at which local representatives from Southern States should be admitted. The Attorney General was not present.

The President was emphatic in his opposition to the Committee's report, and declared himself against all conditions precedent to the admission of local representatives from the Southern States, in the shape of amendments to the Constitution and the passage of laws. He insisted that under the Constitution no State could be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate, and that Senators and Representatives ought at once to be admitted into their respective houses, as prescribed by law and the Constitution. He was for a strict adherence to the Constitution as it is, and remitted that having sustained ourselves during a terrible rebellion, he thought the government could be restored without resort to amendments, and remarked in general terms that if the organic law is to be changed at all, it should be at a time when all the States and all the people can participate in the action."

THE COTTON CROP OF GEORGIA.—Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, has received advice from Macon county, Ga., in reference to the planting of the cotton crop, stating that the planters generally are in the midst of planting, but that an area will be planted this season somewhat smaller than usual, owing to a wide prevailing fear among planters that the seed has lost much of its vitality by lying four or five years in the gin houses. Many planters have been compelled to plant over, from this cause, thus losing two weeks of the best cotton-growing season.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. We had the pleasure of seeing Judge Brooks, of the District Court, in the City yesterday, on his way home from his Courts in the Eastern part of the State. We learn that Chief Justice Chase has requested Judge Brooks to organize the Circuit Court in this City on the first Monday in June. It is not certain the Chief Justice will be present on the occasion.

Daniel R. Goodloe, Esq., the Marshal, and D. H. Starbuck, Esq., District Attorney, were in the City yesterday.

Mr. Mark M. Williams, of this place, has been appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court.

GROSS OUTRAGE IN LENOIR.—We learn from the *Goldensboro News* that Wm. R. Loftin, six miles from Kinross, was attacked on the night of the 28th ult., by twelve or fifteen mounted men of both colors; purpose supposed to be horse-stealing. Loftin was shot in the arm, and a negro living with him was shot in the face. Several of the robbers were wounded and driven off, leaving a horse and coat, which may cause the capturing of some of the party.

Dr. Bartleson's house and out-houses were also burned, and he was shot several times. It is supposed that the same party was concerned in both outrages.

We learn that at the late term of the Superior Court for Lenoir, there were many presentments and indictments by the grand jury. In the case of Mr. Perkins, of Wayne, for an attempt to rob and murder him, the jury failed to agree, and there was a mistrial.

Crime seems to be on the increase in Lenoir. On the night of the 24th April a man named James Laurie was robbed of his pocket book and watch, near Kinross, by some negroes. Recently the gin house of R. W. King, Esq., was fired by an incendiary and consumed, with cotton screw, cotton seed, corn, &c.

IMPORTANT ORDER.—An order has just been issued from the war department, by direction of the President, declaring that military commissions and courts martial are not authorized and therefore will not assume jurisdiction for the trial of persons other than those belonging to the army and navy of the United States, camp followers, contractors, and such others as are indicted in the articles of war and the acts of Congress.

PERSECUTION OF UNION MEN.—In the Senate, on the 1st instant, Mr. Trumbull presented a petition of one hundred and forty-six citizens of Staunton, Va., representing that the troops having recently been withdrawn from that place, Union men are being persecuted by rebels, and praying that the troops should be returned for the protection of loyal men.

FIRE IN PETERSBURG.—Some excitement has been occasioned in Petersburg by the firing of two churches in that City belonging to the colored people. The churches with some effort were saved. The Petersburg papers repel in the most earnest terms any inference that any of the respectable white people of that place approve of such conduct, but on the contrary they deprecate and condemn it.

The spring election in West Virginia will be held on the 20th of this month, when a constitutional amendment disfranchising voluntary rebels will be voted upon.

CASES BEFORE THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU. We are indebted to Lieut. A. B. Gardner, Adj't, 7th V. R. C., and Asst. Superintendent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for Sub. District of Raleigh, consisting of the counties of Wake, Harnett, Chatham and Moore, for the following report of cases tried by him for the week ending April 28th, 1866:

J. H. Bell, (white), plaintiff, vs. Isaac and Priscilla Spivey, (free-people), defendants, all of Wake County, action for violation of contract; judgment rendered in favor of plaintiff, April 28th; the girl, Lucy, to return to plaintiff and remain with him until Jan'y 1st, 1867, as per contract.

Robert Taylor, (white), plaintiff, vs. Ben. Turner, (freedman), defendant, all of the City of Raleigh; assault and battery; complaint dismissed, April 22d.

Jno. Jones, (freedman), plaintiff, vs. Ned. Bryan, (freedman), defendant; all of City of Raleigh; replevin; judgment, April 24th; plaintiff to pay defendant \$25.00 for money loaned and expenses incurred.

Henry Thompson, (freedman), plaintiff, vs. George Snow, (white), defendant, all of City of Raleigh; money demanded on contract; judgment for plaintiff, April 25th; facts admitted, balance struck and judgment awarded for \$4.20.

United States, plaintiff, vs. Eldridge E. Gill, (white), defendant; assault and battery on the person of Hickory Winston, (freedman) of Wake County; found guilty, April 25th, and fined \$10. Money paid in Court.

Eldridge E. Gill, (white), plaintiff, vs. Plummer Battle, (freedman), defendant; all of Wake County; violation of contract; judgment, April 25th, that defendant, under circular No. 1, Feb. 6, 1866, sec. 2, must fulfil his contract with his employer until Dec. 25th, 1866.

United States, plaintiff, vs. Joseph Gulick, (freedman), defendant, of the City of Raleigh; trespass on State property and disobedience of court; judgment, April 26th; that the defendant be confined in a military jail at hard labor for 15 days, and pay a fine of \$10; and, in case the fine be not paid, to be confined 15 days from expiration of first 15 days. The judgment was suspended on condition that the defendant leave the City within 24 hours and do not return.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The Local took a peep into the Boot and Shoe establishment of Messrs. Howell & Co., southeast of the Capitol square, yesterday, and was astonished to find how complete the arrangements there for putting up the very finest specimens of their line of manufacture. We were shown some of the most beautifully finished boots and shoes, both for ladies and gentlemen, that we have ever seen put up in the South.

Nothing contributes more to the complete finish of a well dressed man or woman than a neatly fitting boot or shoe, and any one wishing to find a superior article of the kind, will not fail of being pleased, if the order for it is left with Messrs. Howell & Co.

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Miscellaneous Advertisements.

J. T. MITCHELL, G. ALLEN, D. T. CARRAWAY.
NORTH CAROLINA.
Agricultural House
AND
HARDWARE STORE.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
22 Pollock St., Newbern, N. C.
Water street, Wilmington N. C.
KEEP A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF

Farmers', Millers', Builders', Mechanics' and Housekeepers Tools and other Hardware. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, LEATHER AND RUBBER, BELTING, ROPE, SADDLERY, IRON, STEEL, &c. &c.

And can furnish, at short notice, any kind of MACHINERY or CASTINGS. Agents for R. HOE & CO'S. CIRCULAR SAWS, FAIRBANK'S SCALES, AND EVANS & WATSON'S FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, which we sell at Manufacturers' Prices.

We invite particular attention to our stock, and feel confident that our facilities and experience, will enable us to offer superior inducements to purchasers.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AND THE PERILS OF INLAND TRANSPORTATION. UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY, Composed of the Germania, Hannover, Magia and Republic Fire Insurance Companies, New York. Capital over \$3,000,000. J. G. WILLIAMS & CO., Agents.

ESTABLISHED 1852. LYCURGUS BERKLEY, 53 Main Street, Under Johnson's Hall, Norfolk, Va., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Wholesale Rooms up Stairs. Also Agent for Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, oct 12-6m10

ATTENTION EVERYBODY! SELLING OUT!! QUIT BUSINESS. HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUR business in Raleigh, we offer our entire stock of goods at a small advance on 1 recent New York prices. Merchants wanting to assort up will find our stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Notions, well selected. To parties wanting to engage in the business we will offer them a bargain that will pay them. We buy and sell exclusively for cash. Parties wanting credit need not apply. If you want to buy goods cheap give MAXON & STRONG a call. We will warrant all goods as represented. MAXON & STRONG. Raleigh, N. C., March 24.—3-4-1-1

PORTABLE GRIST MILLS. Having been appointed Agents for the sale of Portable Grist Mills, manufactured in New York, we are prepared to receive orders for, and will furnish the same at the following prices, viz: 24 inch stone \$250—will grind from 8 to 10 bushels per hour from 6 to 8 horse power. 30 inch stone \$325—will grind from 10 to 15 bushels per hour from 8 to 10 horse power. 33 inch stone \$375—will grind from 15 to 18 bushels per hour from 10 to 15 horse power. 36 inch stone \$425—will grind from 15 to 20 bushels per hour from 10 to 15 horse power. 39 inch stone \$500—will grind from 20 to 25 bushels per hour from 10 to 15 horse power. 42 inch stone \$550—will grind from 20 to 30 bushels per hour from 12 to 15 horse power. We will also furnish gearing, counter shaft, tight and loose pulleys for these Mills at the following prices: 24 inch \$50 36 inch \$100 30 " 75 39 " 130 33 " 90 42 " 150. Cheaper Mills of less capacity can be furnished if desired. B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. march 26, 1866—4-1-1

HOWELL & BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS OF Paper Hangings, WINDOW SHADES, HOLLANDS, &c. No. 260 Baltimore Street, (OPPOSITE HANOVER), BALTIMORE. march 27—4-6m.

LADIES' HATS. Galters, Shoes, Hosiery and Gloves, &c., &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. march 29—5-1-1

GENTLEMEN'S. Fine Soft French Hats and Dress Hats, fine Shoes, Galters, &c., &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. march 29—5-1-1

H. J. MENNINGER Wholesale Druggist, 28 POLLOCK STREET, NEWBERN, N. C. July 17-70-1-1

NEW ARRIVALS AT FARRISS & LACK'S. Every Description of Hats, &c., &c. Which the public are invited to examine, at No. 48 Fayetteville Street, East side. jan24-1-1

STORAGE, STORAGE, STORAGE. WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO STORE IN our building, Warlock, Cotton, Tobacco, Hay, Corn, Flour, and all kinds of Merchandise in Packages. B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. march 30—1-1-1

BUREAU OF RELIEF. (To relieve Clerical distress, especially in the Southern Dioceses.) Under the advice of Bishops Talbot, Atkinson and Lay. Address contributions of any sort, and applications, to the Rev. W. E. Donne, Secretary, Hartford, Connecticut. nov 11-17-1-1

N. CAROLINA FAMILY FLOUR. 150 Barrels North-Carolina Flour, in store and for sale by B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. March 9, 1866.—1-1

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

MANUFACTURER'S SUPPLIES. MILLWARD & WINEBRENER, 118 Market Street, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES of every description for Cotton and Woolen Manufactories. Also, Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Card, Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Warp, Starch, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. Advances made on consignments of Cotton and Woolen Yarns. Orders solicited which shall receive prompt attention. WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER, March 6-3m.

NORTH STATE. IRON AND BRASS WORKS, Raleigh, North-Carolina.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to announce that these useful works are again opened, and that they are prepared to do all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings, repair Steam Engines, Mill Irons and all kinds of machinery upon short notice. They keep constantly on hand one and two horse Plows, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Hoes, Carps, Wagons, Wheelbarrows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Flow Bolts, &c. B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. feb7-1-1

R UPTURE. WHITE'S PATENT TRUSS AND SUPPORTER. These instruments are entirely new, both in Principle and Action, from all others—Light, Clean and Easy—no pressure on the back—inward and upward Motion—Cures the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free. Sold wholesale and retail. Wilt's Patent Lever Truss Company, No. 600 Broadway, New York. April 17, 1866—6m.

GOLD! GOLD! IS DECLINING. But all kinds of the best Writing Paper and Envelopes, Illustrated papers, Fashion Books, Fancy Articles, and Newspapers, &c. from New York in thirty-six hours, can always be found at West's Stationery Store. Next door to the National Bank. "Small profits and quick sales," is our motto. February 16, 1866—1-1

No. 44, FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C. Spring Trade, 1866. Large additions to our Stock of Miscellaneous Hardware, Woodware, Crockery, Glass and China Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin Ware, Sweden and American Iron and Steel. A commanding stock of Buggy Materials, Lamps, Lanterns, Lamp Glasses and Chimney Kerosine Oil, White Lead and other Paints, Spirits Turpentine and Linseed Oil, Window Glass from 8 to 24 inch sashes, &c. an extensive stock of Builders Materials, Locks and Nails, Family Groceries and House-Furnishing Goods.

20 Cooking Stoves, of various approved patterns. Platters, Forks, Tea and Dinner Spoons. Call and examine our Stock. J. BROWN, with HART & LEWIS. april 10-10-1-1

HART & LEWIS, 44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C., AGENTS FOR "STEWART'S EXTENSION TOP," "QUEEN OF THE SOUTH," AND "WESTERN EMPIRE" COOKING STOVES. J. BROWN, with HART & LEWIS. april 10-10-1-1

NOTICE. HAVING been appointed sole Agents for the States of Virginia and North-Carolina, for the sale of the celebrated EGEGTON SNUFF, in papers and bladders, we are now prepared to fill orders for the same. R. A. YOUNG & BRO. No. 4, Iron Front, Petersburg, Va. feb12-3m

GEORGE SANGSTER, IMPORTER OF Wines and Liquors, No. 25 Market Square, NORFOLK, Va. I have constantly on hand, and offer for sale: WHISKEYS, BRANDIES, GIN, RUM, FORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA WINES, ALE, LAGER, &c., &c. Russ St. Domingo Bitters. Bourbon Cocktail. Gin do Brandy do Arnek Punch. St. Domingo Punch. Ginger Cordial. Lemon Syrup, &c. These Goods can be furnished by the case or in bulk, at New York prices, with the additional cost of freight. Country Trade is invited. G. SANGSTER. oct 12-15-1-1

TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS! FORD'S PHOSPHATE OR FERTILIZER! WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF 50 Barrels of this celebrated Fertilizer, which we will sell to Farmers and Planters on liberal terms. It is said to be as good as Fertilizer as any in the market, and to bring in good crops, tried side by side with any, even Peruvian guano, and to be suitable for Cotton, Corn, Tobacco, &c. B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. march 1-1-1

PRIME TIMOTHY HAY! 100 BALES OF PRIME TIMOTHY HAY, arriving to-day. B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. april 29-1-1

HORSES STOLEN! STOLEN FROM MY STABLE, ON SATURDAY night last, a Horse and a Mare, described as follows: The Horse is a light bay, hind feet white, fore feet dark, and set out awkwardly; shod on fore feet. The Mare is dark bay, white face, with a black spot in centre of her face, white feet, brassy set, streaked just above the tail, and shod on fore feet. A fair reward will be given for any information that will enable me to recover these animals. JOHN H. OLIVE, 14 miles southeast of Raleigh march 27-4-1-1

KEEP COOL! 200,000 LBS. OF PURE FLINT ICE—Parties desiring can procure Ice by the season on very moderate terms. W. L. & R. S. TUCKER. Raleigh, April 13, 1866.—12-1-1

WHIPS! WHIPS! WHIPS! 50 Dozen Wagon Whips, for sale by B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. March 9, 1866.—1-1

SILK MANTILLAS. Baques, Sagues, Parasols, Fans, &c., &c.—Beautiful stock. W. L. & R. S. TUCKER. march 29-5-1-1